

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE
Week ending the 28th May 1910.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[As it stood on the 1st January 1910.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BANGLA.					
1	"Bangabandhu"	Calcutta	Weekly	Barendra Lal Mukerjee, Brahmin, age 23.	1,000
2	"Bangaratna"	Ranaghat	Do.	Kanai Lal Das, Karmokar, age 30	The paper is not widely circulated.
3	"Bangavasi"	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 53	15,000
4	"Bankura Darpan"	Bankura	Do.	Ram Nath Mukherji, v.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 49.	800
5	"Basudeva"	Calcutta	Do.	Kedar Nath Bharati, Brahmin, age 35	1,000
6	"Basumati"	Ditto	Do.	Suresh Chandra Samajpati	15,000
7	"Birbhum Hitaishi"	Suri	Do.	Bibhuti Bhushan Paitandi, Mukhtear	300
8	"Birbhum Varta"	Do.	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti Brahmin, age 37.	800
9	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan	Do.	Prabodha Nanda Sarkar. Kayastha	900 to 1,000
10	"Chinsura Vartavaha"	Chinsura	Do.	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 42	854
11	"Daily Hitavadi"	Calcutta	Daily	Panchowri Banerji, Brahmin	5,000
12	"Dainik Chandraika"	Ditto	Do.	Hari Dass Dutt, Kayastha, age 39	400
13	"Dharma"	Ditto	Weekly	Aravinda Ghosh, Kayastha, age 45	2,000
14	"Dharma-o-Karma"	Ditto	Monthly	.....	.....
15	"Education Gazette"	Chinsura	Weekly	Shibnarain Baunerji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin.	1,500
16	"Ekata"	Calcutta	Do.	No fixed Editor in evidence. Principal contributor is Hari Dhan Kunda, Teli, age 34 years.	1,000
17	"Hitavadi"	Ditto	Do.	Panchowri Banerji, Brahmin	30,000
18	"Hindusthan"	Ditto	Do.	Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 39	1,000
19	"Jagaran"	Bagerhat	Do.	Behary Lal Roy	600
20	"Jasohar"	Jessore	Do.	Ananda Charan Chaudhury, Kayastha, age 35; Surendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha.	500
21	"Kalyani"	Magura	Do.	Biswar Mukherjee, age 45, Brahmin; and Tarak Brahma Sikdar, Kayastha.	1,200
22	"Karmayogin"	Howrah	Do.	Amarendra Nath Chatterji, B.A., Brahmin, age 32.	2,000
23	"Khulnavasi"	Khulna	Do.	.....	.....
24	"Manbhum"	Purulia	Do.	Bagola Chandra Ghose, Kayastha, age 37.	About 300
25	"Matribhumi"	Chandernagore	Do.	Surendra Nath Sen, age 32, Hindu	500
26	"Medini Bandhav"	Midnapore	Do.	.....	.....
27	"Mihir-o-Sudhakar"	Calcutta	Do.	Sayyid Osman, Muhammadan, age 36; Maulvi Reyazuddin Ahmad, Muhammadan.	4,000
28	"Murshidabad Hitaishi"	Saidabad	Do.	Bonwari Lal Goswami, Brahmin, age 45.	Small.
29	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta	Tri-weekly	Rev. Lall Behari Shah, Native Christian, age 21.	300
30	"Nayak"	Ditto	Daily	Priya Nath Guha, Kayastha, age 37...	3,000
31	"Nihar"	Contai	Weekly	Madhusudhan Jana, age 50	200
32	"Pallivarta"	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Roy, Kayastha, age 36	400
33	"Pallivasi"	Kalna	Do.	Sosi Bhushan Banerji, Brahmin, age 44	600
34	"Prachar"	Calcutta	Monthly	.....	.....
35	"Prasun"	Katwa	Weekly	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin, age 45; Banku Behari Ghose, Goala, age 39.	500
36	"Pratihar"	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakhyia Prosad Ganguli, Brahmin, age 61.	Poor.
37	"Purulia Darpan"	Purulia	Do.	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, Brahmin, age 38.	About 300
38	"Ratnakar"	Asansol	Do.	Rakhal Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 27; Gopal Chandra Mittra, Kayastha, age 62.	500
39	"Samaj Darpan"	Salkia	Do.	Purna Chandra Mukherji, Brahmin, age 48.	140
40	"Samay"	Calcutta	Do.	Ganendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 56.	800
41	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	Daily	Purna Chandra Ghattak, Brahmin, age 45.	50
42	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	Weekly	Shiva Nath Sastri M.A.; Ramananda Chatterjee, M.A.	7,000
43	"Sevika"	Diamond Harbour	Monthly	.....	.....
44	"Soltan"	Calcutta	Weekly	Maulvi Muhammad Monirazzam, Musalman.	1,500

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—concluded.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BENGALI—concl'd.					
45	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika."	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Mrinal Kanti Ghose, Kayastha, age 39	3,000
46	"Twenty-four Parganas Vartavaha."	Bhawanipur	Do.	Hem Chandra Nag, B.A., Kayastha, age 27.	1,000
HINDI.					
47	"Banga Kesri" ...	Calcutta ...	Fortnightly	Newsadika Lal, Kayastha, age 26	300
48	"Bharat Bandhu" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly	Mahabir Prasad, Vaisya, age 36; and	3,200
49	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 47.	
50	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Bankipore	Do.	Ram Kishore Singh, Ondhia Kurma, age 30.	500
51	"Bir Bharat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Prantosh Dutta, Kayastha, age 36	1,000
52	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi ...	Fortnightly	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott	1,000
53	"Jain Pataka" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly		
54	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly	Hari Kissen Joahar, Khettri, age 31	6,000
55	"Hitvarta" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Rao Purandkar, Mahratta, Brahmin, age 28.	3,000
56	"Lakshmi Upadesh Lahri" ...	Gaya ...	Monthly		
57	"Marwari" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	S. K. Tebrevala, Hindu, age 35	500
58	"Sattya Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Vaisya, age 40	300
59	"Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Ambika Prasad Bajpa	200
60	"Shiksha" ...	Arrah ...	Do.	Shukul Narain Panday, Brahmin, age 35.	255
61	"Tirhut Samachar" ...	Muzaffarpur	Do.	Pandit Jaganand	142
62	"Bara Bazar Gazette" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.		
63	"Burman Samachar" ...	Ditto ...	Monthly		
PERSIAN.					
64	"Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin."	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Sayyid Jalaluddin, Shiah, age 59	1,000
URDU.					
65	"Al Panch" ...	Bankipore	Weekly	Syed Husain, Muhammadan, age 36...	250
66	"Darus Sultanat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Quasi Abdul Latif, Muhammadan, age 36.	420
67	"Star of India" ...	Arrah ...	Do.	Munshi Muhammad Zaharul Haq, Muhammadan, age 40.	340
URIYA.					
68	"Garjatbasini" ...	Taloher ...	Weekly	Bhagiratti Misra, Brahmin, age 41	
69	"Manorama" ...	Baripada ...	Do.		
70	"Nilachal Samachar" ...	Puri ...	Do.	Baidya Nath Singh, Sikh, age 32	700
71	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Bamra ...	Do.	Dinabandhu Garhnaik, Chasa, age 35.	
72	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	Do.	Harish Chandra Sarkar, Sadgope, age 53.	500
73	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	Ram Tarak Sen, Tamuli, age 48	600
74	"Utkal Darpan" ...	Sambalpur	Do.		
75	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	Gauri Sankar Roy, age 76	1,000
76	"Utkal Sakti" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.		
77	"Utkal Varta" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Moni Lall Moherana, Karmokar, age 45.	500

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
26A	"Muhammadi" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
43A	"Surbarnabanik" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
8A	"Biswadut" ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	.....	.....

Admission to and from the ...

No.	Name of Applicant
100	M. ...
101	M. ...
102	M. ...

I—FOREIGN POLITICS.

REFERRING to a telegram from the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* to the effect that fortunately for Persia the present Civil and Military officers are to retain their appointments some time longer, the *Namāi Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 16th May observes that these officers are favourable to Russia and England, who therefore supported their retention and interfered in the dismissal and appointment of Ministers, warning Persia that should these officers be interfered with in doing their duty, the two Powers would withdraw their support from Persia altogether. The Liberals who were for bringing in a third Power to meddle in Persian affairs are also the supporters of foreigners.

NAMAI MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
May 16th, 1910.

As the question about this interference asked by Mr. Dillon in Parliament, it was denied in the first instance, and it was said that if there was any interference, it was in the interest of the Persians.

They did all they could to condemn Sani-ud-daula as being the ultimate cause of all the hue and cry in the country, and tried to obtain a certificate of their good services to Persia from the Ministers, whom they were instrumental in getting appointed to their posts by submitting to the memorandum referred to last week.

A perusal of the memorandum would convince its readers that it meant to destroy the integrity of Persia. The object of interference in the matter of the appointment and dismissal of ministers (an interference which the Russians would not dare do in Bokhara; or the English in Egypt or Hyderabad, in the Deccan), and the submission of the memorandum, and the demanding an immediate reply, were simply to bring the question of the joint loan before Persia.

We want to draw the attention of the public at large and the members of the Representative assembly to these points—(1) not to have any communication with Russia and England about the joint loan, (2) to protest against any interference on their part in Persian affairs, and (3) a reply to the memorandum referred to above.

The Persians should beware that a single error on our part may launch us into certain great difficulties. In order, however, to seal our lips, it is given out that the Russians would by themselves withdraw their troops from Rezwin.

The support which these Powers are giving to the above officers may be highly prejudicial to them, since they are sure to lose the high esteem in which they are being held by the Persians on account of the above support. They should therefore give no occasion to the impression that they owe their present position to those Powers.

It will appear from what befell Muhammad Ali who depended so much on the foreigners, that no amount of foreign support can succeed against the hatred of one's own people in doing good to a King or his Ministers.

We would never allow any party, whether Conservative or Liberal, to favour a foreigner, whether it be Russia or England or Turkey or Germany, and would consider the two parties advantageous to Persia only when their common object would be to maintain the integrity of their country. But if the Ministers are changed by the influence of the foreigners and there be a party hostile to the latter, it can do no good to the country, at least in the beginning.

We call upon Sardars Baku Khan and Sattar Khan solely to look after the integrity of their country, and no party feeling should be allowed in this matter, otherwise the defeat of the Conservatives and a change in the Ministry would be inevitable sooner or later.

The French papers generally say that the new Government has allowed the foreign troops to stay in the country for its own protection, and that the new appearance of Germany would result in the withdrawal of the Russian troops.

Evil days are awaiting Russia in Finland, and she is not to be happy by her contact with Japan at the borders of Korea. The Foreign Minister of Russia in his recent visit to Berlin expressly told the Foreign Minister of Germany that the Russian troops would be withdrawn from Persia soon. This rumour whether true or false has naturally inclined Persia towards Germany.

Party feeling is not rife in Teheran alone, but throughout Persia. If Russia and England sided with the Conservatives, the result would be that the latter would incur the hatred of the people and strengthen the position of the Liberals. It would therefore be fortunate if these officers should form a government by selecting members from either party before the defeat of the present Government, and that they should be the makers of the parties, and not themselves be a party, makers of the Government, and not the Government itself.

NAMAI MUQADDAS
HABIBUL MATIN,
May 16th, 1910.

2. Under the head-line noted in the margin, the *Namai Muqaddas Habibul* *Matin* [Calcutta] of the 16th May writes:—

Persia is no party to the Anglo-Russian Convention.

Persia never considered herself as a party to the Convention, as would appear from the reply she gave to the two contracting parties, viz. Russia and England, in which she clearly asserted herself as an independent Power, and therefore the terms agreed upon between the two parties could not be binding on her, as they were not considered binding on themselves by other Powers included in the Convention. This is what the German papers are boldly asserting to-day, and neither Russia nor England has been able to give them a reply.

The sole object of the Convention was to define the respective sphere of influence of the two contracting Powers.

For the last four years these Powers have been trying to induce Persia by every means to bind herself to the terms of the Convention. The offer of a fatal loan had no other purpose than to make Persia accept the terms of that Convention.

Up to this time, however, the Persians have made wonderful efforts in declining to obtain the loan, but the Powers have not given up their efforts in this direction, and they hope that the Persians may yet come within their clutches. It behoves every Persian to adopt such a policy, that he does nothing which would necessitate his becoming a party in future.

Many Powers were included in the Convention; but since they could not be influenced, it became a dead letter as it were so far as they were concerned. The Persians should follow the same course, and it will become inoperative as regards them also. It should be known that the Convention included in it—(1) Persia, (2) Macedonia and the Balkans, (3) Tibet and (4) Afghanistan; but it became null and void so far as regards Macedonia by the establishment of a Constitutional Government in Turkey and the Balkans, on account of Russia's fear of Germany; as regards Tibet, on account of the awakening of China; and as regards Afghanistan, by the studied silence of its ruler, His Majesty the Amir. So if the Persians also refuse to become a party to it, the result would be as if there was no Convention at all.

Besides, the Persians should adopt some practical measures to nullify the Convention between the two Powers. For this, some concessions should be made to foreign companies for working small concerns, such as carriage-building, flour mills, etc., but care should be taken to see that a perfect control is kept on the foreign employes and to check the very first indication of exceeding their powers.

No new rights and privileges should be conferred on the foreigners till the present Convention has become void to all intents and purposes.

It is the firm conviction of those who know that Persia should decline to accept the Anglo-Russian loan, even if it is offered without any condition or interest, for it is injurious to Government and dangerous to the integrity of Persia.

The Persians should know that our kind neighbours are anxious that the arrow which has left the bow should return to it, i.e., they are repeating their efforts to make Persia accept the loan. But if they find the latter firm, they would keep quiet. What is wanted of the Persians, is not to be overawed by the Russians and the English. Both Russia and England stand in need of

Persia's friendship; and if they find her not bowing down to them in submission, they will retire from the field (literally, turn tail).

3.- The *Namai Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 16th May quotes a German newspaper which says that Germany is always for maintaining the integrity of Moslem Powers, and in support of this statement points out that Morocco would have been absorbed by France and Spain but for Germany, the result being that Germany enjoys more economic advantages in that country than all the other Powers. The same is the case with her in Persia in contrast with Russia and England. Persia should never neglect the encroachment of the two Powers. If Germany had not intervened, Persia would have been appropriated by the two Powers. The English and Russian troops would not withdraw from Persia but for fear of Germany. It is only recently that Persia has attracted the attention of Germany, and the two Powers are now talking of withdrawing their troops. The Government of Persia in the north and south, which is now in the hands of the neighbours, would soon also be in the proper hands.

England and Russia would not like Persia to form an alliance with Germany, and would throw obstacles in its way; but if the new Government stands firm and is not terrified, the two Powers would quietly retire and save Germany much trouble, otherwise its intervention would become necessary.

4. The *Darus Saltanat* [Calcutta] of the 20th May has great doubts as to the truth of the intelligence from a London correspondent of the *Statesman* who says that the marriage of the four daughters of the dethroned Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan is going to be celebrated with Prince Alexander of Servia, and asks if the correspondent has any proof in support of his statement.

If, however, says the paper, the statement be true (may God forbid), what can be more shameful for the Muhammadans of the whole world than to see the daughter of a Sultan, revered and respected by 22 crores of Muhammadans, married to an ordinary Christian Prince. Can Sultan Muhammad V bear to see his niece given in marriage to a Christian Prince? Are the Turks so shameless as to see the daughter of their late Sultan by the side of a Christian Prince? No, never.

If, on the contrary, the statement be an outcome of the correspondent's own imagination, the paper cannot understand what benefit the Christian correspondent can derive by wounding the religious feelings of the Muhammadans.

5. In criticising Mr. Thornton's book on Afghanistan, the *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 22nd May observes:—
Amir of Kabul. Princes and rulers of Asia are well known for their generosity and benefaction, but no book written by an Englishman refers to the above qualities. They may be tyrannical, but their generosity is unparalleled, and the Muhammadan rulers are behind none in this respect. The Amir possesses both the good qualities as well as the defects of a Muhammadan King. But the English writers describe only the defects in their books, and leave the merits unnoticed.

6. In the course of an article under the heading "Asia's awakening," the *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 22nd May writes as follows:—
"Yellow peril."

Brave and powerful China, sleeping like a huge giant, had altogether forgotten itself. The European Powers were dreaming of dividing the country among themselves. China's every nerve was shaken by the blows of the internal as well as foreign enemies. But self-preservation is the instinct of every human being, and therefore the nations cannot get rid of it. A nation changes sides in deep sleep, so long only as an external calamity does not befall it; but it opens its eyes as soon as signs of its destruction appear; and when a people asserts its power and begins to realise its position and dignity, no power can oppose it.

Persia and Turkey obtained their desired object by a large amount of bloodshed, but China will not have to face that. When China will be able to equal Japan and be prepared to help her, the two great Powers will become

NAMAI MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
May 16th, 1910.

DARUS SALTANAT,
May 20th, 1910.

BIR BHARAT,
May 22nd, 1910.

BIR BHARAT,
May 22nd, 1910.

irresistible. When this august day comes, oppression will disappear from this world. The European Powers which are at present trying to devour one another, will begin to control and unite themselves.

The people of Europe now-a-days consider the hoarding up of wealth as their only function. The prospects of a great war in Europe are developing. All knowledge and science are deemed to conduce to that one object.

There was a great difference between Europeans and Asiatics. In the case of the latter, politics comes within the region of religious laws, while the former recognise no connection between religion and politics. The Asiatics do not profess the religion of selfishness; they care more for the good of others than for their own selfish interests.

Progress of Japan and China is causing much fear to European statesmen; China appears to them as a monster, named "the Yellow peril."

II—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

BANGABANDHU,
May 18th, 1910,

7. The *Bangabandhu* [Calcutta] of the 18th May draws the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the motor pest in Calcutta. Motor accidents have become frequent in the city. Drivers of motors are remarkably indifferent to the safety of the persons of foot-passengers. His Honour is prayed to see that motor-drivers are compelled to drive at a low speed in the crowded thoroughfares of the city.

NAYAK,
May 21st, 1910.

8. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 21st May speaks of the indifference of motor drivers to the safety of the lives of foot-passengers in the crowded thoroughfares of Calcutta and of the frequency of motor accidents in the city. This danger and nuisance will continue so long as motors will be allowed to be driven at a high speed in the streets.

SANJIVANI,
May 19th, 1910.

9. Referring to the acquittal of Surendra Chandra Chakravarty, the accused in the Rajendrapur train robbery case, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 19th May asks why the police have made an innocent person suffer hardships in *hajut*. The paper observes that the Government ought to take steps for preventing the police from arresting anybody they like.

HITAVADI,
May 20th, 1910.

10. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th May narrates how one Upendra Nath Banerji, an accused in the Howrah political gang dacoity case, was lately admitted to bail for Rs. 100 by the Magistrate of 24-Parganas, after having been under arrest since January last. And yet the evidence against him must be slender indeed, since he is now let out on such a small bail as Rs. 100. Cannot, the paper asks, acts of oppression like this be prevented?

BHARAT MITRA
May 21st, 1910

11. Referring to the release at last on bail of Rs. 100 of Upendra Nath Banerjee after having been detained in jail since January last, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 21st May observes, that to make a man against whom there is so little evidence to rot in jail so long, does not at all redound to the credit of the Police.

SAMAY,
May 20th, 1910

12. Referring to the release of the accused persons in the Rajendrapur train dacoity case, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 20th May says that this case, as also the Midnapore Bomb case, the Bahra dacoity case, and such other cases, show the worthlessness and want of detective abilities of the police. Who are responsible for the trouble caused to respectable men on mere suspicion by the police? It is hoped that the notice of the authorities will be drawn to the matter.

13. The *Basmati* [Calcutta] of the 21st May notices a case in which one Jamini Nath Mukherjee, the new Sub-Inspector of Narayanganj Thana, instituted a complaint against four local *badmashas* for having interfered with the trade of a dealer in *bilati* goods, a complaint which the Magistrate however dismissed in the preliminary stage of the trial. If the evidence was so weak, why was the case instituted at all? Can Sir L. Hare explain this? Will the accused be able to muster courage now to prosecute the police for bringing a false suit against them?

BASMATI,
May 21st, 1910.

14. The Noakhali correspondent of the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 21st May says, that on going to search the house of Babu Ananda Mohan Das, a pleader of Noakhali, the police asked his grandson Sachindra Kumar where he had been during certain days. Sachindra said that he had been at Sitakundu. The police disbelieved him and took him all the way to Sitakundu, where the truth of his statement was proved. The editor remarks that if this is true, the matter should draw the notice of the Government.

BANGAVASI,
May 21st, 1910.

15. The *Basmati* [Calcutta] of the 21st May in referring to a letter written by one Munshi Ram, ex-Head-master of the Gurukul institution at Hardwar to the *Swadharma Prasharak*, complaining that he is being shadowed by the police for nothing, remarks that this is now an everyday experience for Indians. It is part of their destiny and it is no good whining against fate. As for the Munshi's not knowing what he has done to invite the attentions of the police that is an ignorance he shares with all similarly circumstanced.

BASMATI,
May 21st, 1910.

16. Referring to the news of Sriji Munshi Ram being shadowed by the detectives, the *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 22nd May asks why is the peace-loving gentleman being harassed; what would be the result of such treatment.

BIR BHARAT,
May 22nd, 1910.

17. A correspondent of the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th May writes that on the 2nd instant while a booking clerk of the Sekhisarai Station was coming up from Calcutta accompanied by a lady and her son, whom he had placed in a female compartment, a respectable-looking young man got into the female compartment, took away a pair of gold bangles after threatening to kill the lady with a dagger, and jumping out of the running train, made good his escape. The gentleman wanted to inform the police when the train arrived at the Bhagulpur Station, but, strange to say, there was no police officer available there. Consequently, he had to wait till the train got to Jamalpur where he lodged a complaint with the police. No trace of the culprit has been found as yet.

DAILY HITAVADI,
May 24th, 1910.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

18. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th May notices with approval the memorial recently submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor by the people of Howrah praying for a Subordinate Judge and a District Judge to be permanently located in Howrah.

DAILY HITAVADI,
May 24th, 1910.

(c)—Jails.

19. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th May criticises the Government Jail Administration Report of Bengal in these terms:—
The only means by which we may have a knowledge about the administration of any department of Government is its report, which, before Lord Curzon's time, contained all important details, but since His Lordship's reforms it now hardly

HITAVADI,
May 19th, 1910.

or never contains anything useful or what it is worth while for the public to know. Go through the report, and it is all waste of labour. The Jail Administration Report received for our comment is of this kind, for it contains nothing to show the moral or material progress or otherwise of the people.

The report shows that there was a great increase of the Jail population, but no reasons have been assigned for it; neither does it show the class of crimes under which there was an increase. As the public should have these informations, the Inspector-General of Jails should issue a special report about them. The public are under the impression that Bengal occupies the lowest place in the list of heinous crimes. The report should therefore contain a list showing the various crimes committed in the Province.

Government can give an adequate reply through its Jail report only to the popular complaint that the Government expenditure on Police is extravagant, but such an important question finds no place in the report.

After comparing the figures for crimes in England and Bengal in 1907, the paper continues—it is clear that the number of crimes committed in England and Wales in 1907 is three times that in Bengal. Still both the number and cost of the Police there are much less than in Bengal.

In England twenty persons were awarded death sentences, but eleven of them were discharged. Has such a thing ever been heard of in India? We are, therefore, forced to say that little use is made of mercy and discrimination here.

The mortality in jails of India is ever increasing. In 1907 the number of deaths in jail was 235, and in the year under review it was 465, or more than double. If such a state of things had occurred in England, Government would never have kept quiet.

The paper is not prepared to accept "the general unhealthiness of the year" as being the cause of the abnormal increase in mortality, for the mortality in jails has been great, even when the general health outside it was good. The increase in the jail population is also said to be the cause of the greater number of deaths, but it is not the sole cause—It is a fact that the prisoners do not get wholesome food in jails? Such is the popular opinion. Last year malaria prevailed in Bengal, but the men in jail enjoyed immunity from it. Does it not prove that health in jails has nothing to do with general health in the country? There are other omissions too in the report, such as, the castes and creeds of the criminals, etc.

(d)—Education.

HITVARTA,
May 19th, 1910.

20. Referring to a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* informing that paper that all Musalman students of Egypt who had taken admission into the Aligarh Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College had been expelled from that college, on account of the Government of India not approving of their prosecuting their studies there, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 19th May says, that if the facts are as stated above, the effect of the expulsion on the Muhammadan community would be bad.

BASUMATI,
May 21st, 1910.

21. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 21st May holds that it is desirable that College students now-a-days living in Calcutta should live in licensed attached messes under semi-state supervision, and that it is therefore most undesirable that the State aid which makes the existence of such messes now possible should be withdrawn at this moment, as has been threatened.

BHARAT MITRA,
May 21st, 1910.

22. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 21st May learns that the order of the Punjab Government, increasing the schooling fees by 50 per cent. in all the higher classes of educational institutions as a means of reducing the expenditure of Government on education, has produced general consternation in the Punjab.

SATYA SANATAN
DHARM,
May 23rd, 1910.

23. Referring to the small number of successful candidates at the last I. A. and L. Sc. examinations of the Calcutta University, the *Satya Sanatan Dharm* [Calcutta] of the 23rd May says:—

The Indians should now establish their own independent institutions to educate their boys and award degrees of proficiency, leaving the present too expensive system of education for those who have great love for Government service.

Many fools of our country are highly glad at the success of their sons, but they never think of the result of such education. A religious shepherd is better than one who is educated, but does not know his country's language, social customs and etiquettes, and is immoral and irreligious.

(c)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

DAILY HITAVADI,
May 23rd, 1910.

24. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd May is glad at the change recently inaugurated by Sir Edward Baker in the direction of giving wider financial powers to some selected Municipalities in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions.

BANGAVASI,
May 21st, 1910.

25. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 21st May says that the inhabitants of Kalighat and other villages surrounding the local Hindu shrine have petitioned the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality against the proposal to establish a slaughter-house in the vicinity of the temple. It is hoped that the petition will be favourably considered.

NAYAK,
May 24th, 1910.

26. Referring to the filthy condition to which Calcutta streets have been brought by the strike of sweepers in the city, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 24th May says:—

This is what things have come to in three or four days owing to a strike. What then will be the state if the country is given mass education?

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

HITVARTA,
May 19th, 1910.

27. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 19th May invites the attention of the Railway authorities to the difficulties experienced by third class passengers in purchasing their tickets at the Howrah Railway Station. The lady booking-clerks collect together and talk and laugh while there is a great crowd of purchasers at the window. A passenger of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway wanted to purchase a ticket for Akola on Sunday last, but he waited at the window for more than three quarters of an hour without obtaining it. When he reported the matter to the Enquiry Office, he was referred to the Station Master. Just then a *chaprasi* consented to procure the ticket for him. The educated passengers should also report the inconvenience they suffer to the Station-master.

(h)—General.

JASOHAR,
May 14th, 1910.

28. The *Jesohar* [Jessore] of the 24th May is grateful to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale for successfully moving the Government of Bombay to direct Magistrates to abstain from demanding securities from owners of existing presses, when a new declaration of proprietor comes to be necessary, if those presses have not printed objectionable matter.

SANJIVANI,
May 19th, 1910.

29. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 19th May writes:—
Since the passing of the Press Act, the opening of a new printing press or the founding of a new newspaper has become by no means an easy thing. Nay, the way in which Magistrates have begun to interpret the law has

rendered it difficult even for old newspapers and printing presses to exist. If the proprietor of a press happens to die and the successor goes and files a declaration before a Magistrate, the Magistrate orders him to deposit a security. Magistrates are asking for securities even in such cases as when a press happens to be shifted from one house to another, or when a new printer is appointed. Such probable misuse of the Act led Mr. Gokhale to say that it was not the intention of the authorities to ask for securities from old newspapers and printing presses so long as they did not transgress the law. Whatever may be the object of the makers of the Press Act, the way in which it is being administered by Magistrates is doing harm to old newspapers and printing presses. We should think that the Press Association ought to ascertain the views of the Government in this matter.

In another paragraph under the heading "The Press Act," the same paper observes:—

The International Peace and Arbitration League, which has been recently established in Europe, and whose attention has been drawn to the Indian Press Act, has entered a protest against this law, because the extraordinary and arbitrary powers with which the new Act has vested the executive are likely to break the peace and exasperate the people. The League has decided to support the Indian Civil Rights Committee of London in what the latter would do in protest against this law. Foreigners are protesting against the Press Act, but Indians have as yet done nothing in this direction.

SAMAY,
May 20th, 1910.

30. The *Samay*, [Calcutta] of the 20th May says that throughout India Magistrates are unjustly demanding deposits from innocent press-owners making fresh declarations. A few words about the new Press Act. This, the writer says, is against the spirit of the law as expounded by Mr. Gokhale and assented to by the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha. It is, however, happy news that the notice of the Government of Bombay has been drawn to the matter. It is hoped that the authorities also will look to the matter.

BASUMATI,
May 21st, 1910.

31. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 21st May thanks the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale for obtaining from the Government of Bombay an amelioration of the working of the new Press Act in that Province to the extent that old presses which had not published objectionable matter, should not be called upon by Magistrates to make deposits, even when it is necessary to make fresh declarations of the names of their proprietors. The working of the Press Act. This concession suggests reflections on the way in which the same law is differently worked in the different parts of India; what is held seditious in one Province being allowed to circulate freely in another Province, and Native States rigidly excluding publications not banned in British territory. These inequalities should be removed. They are doing serious harm to the cause of literature.

NAVAK,
May 21st, 1910.

32. The *Navak* [Calcutta] of the 21st May thanks Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, for having passed orders that no deposits should be demanded from press-owners making new declarations on occasions of changing sites of presses. Taking of deposits from press-owners in certain cases. It is hoped that the Magistrates who have been harassing press-owners by demanding deposits on such occasions will take a lesson from this.

JASOHAR,
May 14th 1910.

33. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 14th May is glad at the act of mercy on the part of Government which has allowed the *Khulnavasi* to reappear. There is no real sedition in the mofassil press. What little occasionally creeps in, does so through the want of proper supervision by the editor. Government and the Press.

Heart-felt thanks also are due to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam for warning the *Barisal Hitaishi* before proceeding against it under the law.

BASUMATI,
May 21st, 1910.

34. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 21st May says that if papers on this side of Bengal offend as the *Barisal Hitaishi* was lately held to have offended, they should also be previously warned and given an opportunity of amending as that paper was. The *Barisal Hitaishi* warned.

35. Noticing the warning served on the *Barisal Hitavadi* that its offence of creating the feeling of hatred towards the Government by publishing the article headed "Happiness all around" is pardoned this time by Government, and that the paper will be required to deposit security if it commits the offence again, the *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 22nd May highly praises this liberality of the Government, and says:—If the Government continues to act in this way in all cases, we the journalists shall be saved to a certain extent from a sudden collapse.

BRABHARAT,
May 22nd, 1910.

36. According to the *Pioneer*, writes the *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 15th May, the Central Provinces will receive a Lieutenant-Governor for their ruler. It is a happy news, if true; for then Orissa can be transferred to the Government of the Central Provinces, and the two Bengals can again be brought under one government.

JAGARAN,
May 15th, 1910.

37. Considering that Englishmen and Indians are all subjects of the same sovereign, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 19th May suggests that the Arms Act should be applied to Englishmen and Indians alike. Besides, since Eurasians are natives of India, the paper does not think it proper that while the latter should be forbidden from keeping arms without a licence, the former should be allowed to do so.

SANJIVANI,
May 19th, 1910.

38. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 19th May reports that the coolies who were convicted in connexion with the Narayangarh train wrecking case have been released by order of the Lieutenant-Governor, and asks what is going to be done to the men who were instrumental in sending these coolies to jail.

SANJIVANI,
May 19th, 1910.

39. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th May speaks in the most cordial terms of Sir Edward Baker's act of peace in releasing the coolies convicted of blowing up Sir Andrew Fraser's train at Narayangarh some years ago. It is an impossible act which could be performed only by a magician in the person of the benevolent Sir Baker. His Honour by this act immensely enhanced the love and esteem in which he is held by all Bengalis. If these coolies had been released immediately after the Alipur Bomb case, a wave of exultation and regard for the Bengal Government would have been called forth which was almost unimaginable. All the same the people will bless His Honour for his generosity and justice in releasing them now.

HITAVADI,
May 20th, 1910.

40. Referring to the release of the prisoners who were convicted in the Narayangarh train wrecking case, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 24th May says:—

NAYAK,
May 24th, 1910.

"A few words." We know not, neither have we the means to know, through whose machinations these six innocent coolies had been convicted. Nevertheless it is well for the country and the empire that they have at last been released, and the cause of truth upheld. We now request Sir E. Baker to institute an enquiry into the Bighati dacoity case. To our mind all the persons convicted in it are innocent.

In the Haludbari dacoity case, one of the persons convicted, namely, Susil Kumar Biswas is also, in our opinion innocent, in spite of his incriminating confession. It is the duty of the Executive authorities to see that justice is evenly administered in the country and that innocent persons are not punished. It should be remembered that there is one more powerful than the most powerful man on earth who shatters the pride of everybody. Oppression of innocent persons is sure to meet with severe punishment at His hands.

41. Referring to the demand for Engineers in India, the *Darus Sallanat* [Calcutta] of the 20th May says that even the four standing Engineering Colleges have failed to meet the demand. Twenty-five Engineers have therefore been sent for from England who are expected here next autumn. Out of these, six or seven will be deputed to the Railway Department and the rest engaged in Irrigation and Public Works Department.

DARUS SALLANAT,
May 20th, 1910.

HITAVADI,
May 20th, 1910.

42. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th May writes that the account recently given in the *Indian Medical Gazette* of a Malaria Laboratory at Amritsar, and the line of scientific inquiry laid down since the Simla Malaria Conference of October last, all give the idea that in the eyes of Government, the campaign against malaria is synonymous with the campaign against mosquitoes. But the fact remains that there is still a good deal of doubt in the public mind as to the responsibility of mosquitoes for malaria. To take the experience of Amritsar, for example, there were two serious outbreaks of malaria in that town, in 1881 and 1908. Both these can be directly traced to the water-logging of the soil. If the authorities want to destroy mosquitoes, let them do so by all means. But let them most of all devote their funds to improving drainage and providing a pure water-supply.

BHARAT MITRA,
May 21st, 1910.

43. Referring to the appointment of a Committee of enquiry about malaria, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 21st May suggests consultation with experienced men of the country, provided the men selected for the purpose are given an opportunity to express their independent opinion.

BANGAVASI,
May 21st, 1910.

44. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 21st May hopes that the enquiry that has been instituted by the Government into the causes of the dearness of food-grains in India will be effective in relieving the high tension in the food-market.

BHARAT MITRA,
May 21st, 1910.

46. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 21st May considers as very significant the question asked by Mr. Byles (?) in Parliament as to whether a person, who has tattooed something on his body which may appear to Government seditious, would be liable to forfeiture like the *dhoties* which have been declared as forfeited to Government on account of their containing what are termed seditious songs. The fun involved in the question is a very important one. It does not become a mighty Government to busy itself with such trifles.

BASUMATI,
May 21st, 1910.

47. Anent the Hon'ble Mr. Merk's refusal to receive a deputation of Panjab Hindus as proposed by the Hon'ble Rai Hari Chand Bahadur, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 21st May remarks that it is astounded at this refusal on the part of the Chief Commissioner even to hear what the suffering Hindu has to tell. These aggrieved men would certainly have made it convenient to wait on Mr. Merk in camp; if, indeed, it was not the latter's clear duty to return to head-quarters to receive the deputation. As for representing their grievances to the Peshawar City authorities, it is a most strange arrangement, unworthy of the reputation of the British Government, that the very men whose indifference was the cause of their woes, should now be approached by them for the redress of those woes. If Government does not reassure the Hindu now, the memory of this Musalman outrage on them, added to that of the similar outrages at Comilla and Jamalpur a few years back, will not add to the good repute of the Government, and will not fail to encourage the lawless element of the population.

BHARAT MITRA,
May 21st, 1910.

48. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 21st May writes:—
The partition of not only Bengal but the Punjab also is one of the memorable acts of Lord Curzon's rule. The good result of the agitation in Bengal however has been the continuance of the new Province under the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court. The case in the new Frontier Province has been quite different, there the people have been deprived of the protection of the Chief Court. The trial of the accused in the recent riots at Peshawar has been placed in the hands of a *jirga* of villagers. Cannot Lord Minto restore the unfortunate inhabitants of the new Province to the protection of the Chief Court as before to mark the last days of his rule? Should he do this, His Excellency will, while creating a nice memorial of the accession of the new King to the throne, retire with the everlasting gratitude of the Punjabis.

49. Referring to the refusal of the Chief Commissioner of the Frontier Province to receive the Hindu deputation which wanted to wait upon him about the Peshawar riots, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 21st May writes :—

BHARAT MITRA,
May 21st, 1910.

The Peshawar riots.
To decline to receive the deputation of such a respectable and representative character has not at all been proper. The Chief Commissioner should therefore make time to meet it, for what the respectable members have to represent to him is likely to benefit the State and place valuable information in the hands of the Chief Commissioner. It is a pity that such a poor reason as absence on tour should have been assigned for refusal, for the deputation could wait on him even in the mufassal. No reply has yet been received from the Government to the request for an open enquiry into the cause of the Peshawar riots, not only the Hindu inhabitants of the Punjab, but those of the whole of India are anxious to have a proper enquiry about this incident.

The Hindus ought to be allowed an opportunity to substantiate the charges that they have brought against the local police.

50. Referring to the frequency of looting, arson, murder and disturbances in the North-West Frontier Province, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th May asks how it is that the Government, who has always protected the people against many heavy odds, cannot establish peace in that Province.

DAILY HITAVADI,
May 24th, 1910.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

51. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 21st May warns the Maharaja of Patiala to think well before launching on his railway scheme, so that in going to do his people good he may not do them harm.

BHARAT MITRA,
May 21st, 1910.

52. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 21st May calls it a curious whim of the Travancore Durbar to ask Mr. Rees, who has gained such a notoriety by his questions in Parliament, which cause so much pain to the Indians, to nominate an Englishman for the post of a Police Superintendent in the State. Could not, the paper asks, the Durbar hope to get a suitable man for the post in the State, or even in the whole of India?

BHARAT MITRA,
May 21st, 1910.

53. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 15th May greets the new King-Emperor with respect and loyalty and prays for His Majesty's long life and prosperous reign.

JAGARAN
May 15th, 1910

54. The *Kalyani* [Bagerhat] of the 18th May writes that words fail to describe the grief which the King's death has caused among the Indians. May his soul have peace and may the new King follow in his great father's footsteps.

KALYANI,
May 18th, 1910.

55. Referring to the Queen Dowager's memorable Message to her subjects, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 19th May express very much the same loyal and pathetic sentiments as the *Daily Hitavadi* did last week (page 588).

HITVARTA,
May 19th, 1910.

56. The *Tirhut Samachar* [Muzaffarpur] of the 19th May, referring to His Majesty's orders not to keep theatres closed, says that our King is a great friend of the poor. His Majesty's orders show that he is never forgetful of their sufferings.

TIRHUT SAMACHAR,
May 19th, 1910.

57. The *Sri Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 19th May has great hopes in the new Sovereign, as he knows India and was moved at the sight of 6,000 famine-stricken people being fed at Gwalior.

SRI SANATAN DHARMA,
May 19th, 1910.

58. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th May writes that on Friday the 20th May, the remains of the late Emperor were laid to rest. It is a day of mourning for India and all the world. Humanity now bewails the loss of him who for half a century stood before the world as the embodiment of all the personal and kingly virtues. Prayers are going up on this day from the throats of millions of Indians to God for the peace of the dead Monarch's soul and for the welfare of the Royal Family.

HITAVADI,
May 20th, 1910.

DAILY HITAVADI,
May 20th, 1910.

59. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th May has a long article for the occasion of the late King-Emperor's funeral, in the course of which occur the following passages:—

"On the brink of Eternity." Hark there, the sound of long-drawn sighs of sorrow heaved by the race of Kshatriyas at the death of Emperor Kartaviryarjuna; and look to-day at the world-bewildering lamentation of the British nation. Our grief for the past shatters and consumes our ribs; in the present grief of the British people, the fire of manliness manifests itself in a crore of tongues. What we have lost has never come to exist again, we have never got it back. From Nahush, Mandhata and others down to Sangram Sinha, those who have gone have assuredly gone for good, but in the vast sea of glory of the British people, like a succession of numberless waves, one rises while another sinks. To-day Emperor Edward VII has sunk, but at the same time George V has risen like the full-moon sprung from the churning of the ocean, free from all blemishes (lit. newly bathed). This much only is the difference between death and life. Both are eternal no doubt, but death is like the void of space, whilst life is like the perpetual heaving of sea-water. The British nation is rising and sinking in the sea of life, whilst we are sometimes shining in the lustre of a luminary like a galaxy of stars on the bosom of the eternal heavens, and sometimes sinking in unknowable darkness like yonder sky covered with shady clouds. This is the view we get from the shores of eternity.

The grief that moves you is not the same that moves the British heart. Yours is the grief of the hopeless and the despondent; of the British people it is the grief of the hopeful and the happy. This grief will cause the memory of the past to burst out afresh like the many-coloured tongues of flame in a funeral pyre and will again set fire to the spent-out Ravana's pyre ((perpetual pyre) in your heart; smarting bitterly under this unearthly pain you will seek the cool shelter of the British people. And the fire of grief in the heart of the British nation will, by purifying the national character like gold, make it shine in hundred splendours. Your place on the eternal shore of death makes the consequence of your grief to be such; and because the British people are playing like swans in the sea of life, their dip in sorrow is transient, a spotless, refreshing, white splendour covering them the very next moment. Weep ye, if your tears can make the ocean of eternity with its vast womb pregnant with life. Weep ye, if your loud lamentation can fill eternity, silent and all despairing, with the sweet warble of birds, and give it sound, life and motion. Weep ye, if your sighs can blow off the ashes of funeral pyres that have accumulated in India for ages and ages past, and can remove the terrible predominance of desert winds. Weep ye, if, perchance, your heart-rending wails can melt the ever-motionless stony strata of your lives and make them spread out in playful Gangetic waves. Weep ye, weep in such a manner as to make pearly garlands of your tears garlands of pearls such as are found in the heads of elephants, and adorn the bosom of the earth with them. The King of Kings is ascending to Heaven; the Sovereign of the ruling race is being to-day lain in an eternal bed, proving that death rests in the play of life. Weep ye, weep that sort of weeping which the Indians know and are capable of, which stopped the movements of the universe, which can make the impossible possible. This weeping will develop manliness, this weeping will cause the creator of the universe, the baby sun, to rise in the void of the heavens; this weeping will make the wooden idol of Brahma, the motionless Jagannath, turn into the living two-handed God with the lute in his hand, who, being urged by a new sentiment at the new advent, will, by sounding the lute, make the Kalindi flow up; the past will come to the bosom of the future and bring back the old state of things. Standing on the brink of eternity, feeling the touch of eternity at the momentous time, make once an eternal current of tears flow from eternal pairs of eyes in the eternal meeting-place.

On a day of such grief one should not be disconsolate; on such a day one should begin weeping by remembering Narayana, full of sorrow, grief, tears and separation, who by incarnating in India in every case, has wept himself, and made others weep. It should be said, Buddha blessed the Indians by weeping for living things in misery at the desire of God, Jesus Christ earned

the eternal pardon of the Father of the Universe by weeping for the human community; may that God enhance the grandeur of grief by appearing on this mournful day at the great outburst of grief of Hindus and Christians. It should be said, may God who has taught the Indians to consider sorrow and happiness as same and has given them the right work without caring for gain or loss, may he wash the Indians clean out of this grief and engage them in work. Weep Mother Earth, the emblem of eternity! Weep Thou too with us on your bosom and eternity as your witness. Such a lord you will not easily get, never again will there be a rise of such a baby sun at the meeting of such eternal bliss and sorrow. Weep, O Mother!

60. In the course of a most appreciative biographical notice of Queen Alexandra, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 21st May writes how throughout her whole married

The Queen-Mother.

life, she has been a chastening and sweetening influence. An almost ideal help mate to her husband, her own benevolent activity in relieving suffering humanity was only equalled by that of her late husband. It is indeed an inscrutable decree of fate which consigns such a merciful woman and faithful wife to a life of suffering widowhood.

BASUMATI,
May 21st, 1910.

61. Writing elsewhere, the same paper says that though what was mortal of King Edward has now mingled with the dust,

The late King.

he leaves behind him the undying memory of his unique benevolence, his large-hearted sympathy and his heartfelt love of peace to secure for him an imperishable place in the history of the world. The late Monarch had dedicated himself to subserving the welfare of humanity. May his soul therefore have rest.

BASUMATI,
May 21st, 1910.

62. In greeting the new King-Emperor, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 21st May speaks highly of His Majesty's brilliant, qualities as a Monarch, and says that in him the

"The new Emperor."

citizens of the empire will be able to forget much of their sorrow at the loss of their late beloved Sovereign. His present Majesty may not be as widely experienced as his illustrious father was. But he too has travelled far and wide, and has since many years past taken a keen interest in all matters concerning the welfare of the empire. His visit to India has endeared him to all Indians. His love for India makes him the centre of all hopes in this country. The generous Message which he has sent to his subjects on ascending the throne is universally believed to be a candid expression of his real feelings. The Indians pray that they may see him once again in their midst. May he live long and rule resplendent in glory and prosperity.

BANGAVASI,
May 21st, 1910.

63. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 21st May warmly applauds King George's Message to Lord Minto acknowledging

The King's Message.

India's outburst of sympathy and loyalty on the death of his father as just the reassuring kind of words which befit a Monarch like His Majesty. A worthy son of a worthy father, King George's new Message breathes in it the same heartfelt sympathy with and love for his people which his Guildhall speech in 1906 did. He has got a worthy consort in Queen Mary who will, we are sure, be a real helpmate to him in the work of winning the love of his subjects. We stand on the threshold of a new era with our hearts full of the hope that the new reign will see us advance socially and politically, will see all repression banished from the system of Indian Government.

BASUMATI,
May 21st, 1910.

64. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd May writes that the great personality of the dead King has operated

The influence of a personality.

for the moment to heal all differences between the different political parties in India, officials and non-officials, aristocrats and democrats, moderates and extremists. It is to be hoped that this temporary mingling in a common sorrow will lead to a more lasting union, when the different parties will learn to sympathise with and understand each other.

DAILY HITAVADI,
May 23rd, 1910.

65. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 24th May writes that the most significant fact of the great Calcutta Hindu demonstration in honour of the dead King, is

The Royal funeral.

that it was the spontaneous outcome of the teaching of the Hindu religion. It is to be hoped that this fact will not be lost sight of in the proper quarters.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
May 24th, 1910.

SANJIVANI,
May 19th, 1910.

66. Referring to the miserable condition of the Kamias of Monghyr and Shahabad, as described in Mr. Macpherson's Report, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 19th May says that it is really disgraceful that in these days of progress there should be men who oppress weak people like the Kamias and keep them in bondage like slaves. The paper asks the Government and the public to put an end to such oppression.

HITAVADI,
May 20th, 1910.

67. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th May, in referring to certain acts of tyranny alleged to have been committed by the Amir of Kabul mentioned in Mr. Ernest Thomson's recently published work on his Afghan experiences, remarks that most western people when they come to Eastern lands see only the vices of the Asiatics. If oriental monarchs commit acts of oppression, they do great acts of mercy and philanthropy as well, as Indians who lived under Moslem Sovereigns can tell. But European observers are wilfully blind to all such acts of merit, and have an eye only for their vices.

HITAVADI,
Apr. 20th, 1910.

68. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th April publishes the experiences of one Subramanya Asrayi, a Transvaal deportee lately returned to Madras.

BHARAT MITRA,
May 21st, 1910.

69. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 21st May supports the proposal of the Kshi Nagri Pracharini Sabha of Benares that all the coins which will be struck in the new King's name should have their value indicated in Nagri characters as is already done in one-anna pieces.

BHARAT MITRA,
May 21st, 1910.

70. The poverty of the past ages, says the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 21st May, was not so painful as the poverty of the present times, simply because the former did not result in starvation, but meant only a denial of luxuries. The necessities of life were then available in plenty. Milk and ghee which are now selling at four seers and three-fourth seer, respectively, for a rupee seem, as it were, about to take leave of this country. Ah, for the wise man! who would save the country from this scarcity and certain death.

DAILY HITAVADI,
May 23rd, 1910.

71. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd May cannot agree with the *Times* and the Partition. almost healed. The memory of that wrong can never fade. If Bengalis are quiet now, it is because they cannot help it. There can be no compromise possible on the question of the necessity of a reunion of the two Bengals.

DAILY HITAVADI,
May 24th, 1910.

72. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th May approves of the suggestion made by the Moslem League regarding the admission of Indians into the Inns of Court in London.

DAILY HITAVADI,
May 24th, 1910.

73. Considering that the Victoria Memorial Hall is not yet completed, nor even begun so to say, a writer in the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th May suggests that it should be made into a combined memorial to both Empress Victoria and the late King-Emperor.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
May 24th, 1910.

74. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 24th May publishes an eloquent appeal to different sections of the Indian population to walk in paths of moderation following the ways of their fathers, and not to betake themselves to sinful courses.

URIYA PAPERS.

UTKALDIPIKA,
May 14th, 1910.

75. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 14th May appears in mourning, and deeply grieves for the sad demise of His late Majesty King-Emperor Edward VII. In the first two columns of the paper are published at length in English the pathetic letter of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Alexandra to the people of the empire, the

Proclamation, and His Majesty George V's most gracious Declaration. Then after a long and touching account of the illness and treatment of His late Majesty, the editor states that the sad news of this melancholy occurrence spread quickly in every direction, and immersed the whole British Empire in the dark depths of sorrow. He describes His late Majesty as an avatar of sympathy and a true friend of his subjects, and observes that not only the whole country, but the whole civilised world, is mourning this irreparable loss. It is a special loss to the Indians, as the welfare of the Princes and people of India was an object of His late Majesty's special care, as evidenced by His Majesty's recent gracious Message to them. As another token of this special love for India, King Edward recently sent to that country his dear son and daughter-in-law, their most Royal Highnesses, the then Prince and Princess of Wales, who have now ascended the most exalted British throne as our present Emperor and Empress, for whose long life and prosperity a hearty prayer is offered to God. The writer also prays to God to grant to the bereaved Royal Family patience and strength enough to stand this great shock.

When the sad news reached Cuttack in the afternoon of Saturday, the 7th May, a public meeting in which Babu Jogesh Chandra Rai, M.A., Professor, Ravenshaw College, was to deliver a lecture on Halley's Comet, and another meeting of the Orissa Land-holders' Association, which had been timed to be held in the afternoon and evening of that day respectively, were stopped on hearing this melancholy intelligence.

The public offices in the Cuttack town as well as the Printing Company's office were closed on Monday, the 9th May, in honour of the melancholy occasion.

76. All the other Native papers of Orissa appear in mourning, and sincerely grieve for the sad demise of His late Majesty. They express their sorrow in a manner similar to that of the *Utkaldipika*. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 12th May, the *Utkal Barta* [Calcutta] of the 14th May the *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 14th May and the *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 13th May, give short sketches of the life of His late Majesty King Emperor-Edward VII. The *Samvad Vahika* publishes one poem on the demise of His late Majesty and the *Garjat Basini* [Talcher] of the 14th May publishes three poems on the same subject, all of which are full of deep pathos and sincere loyalty to the British throne. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 14th May and *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 14th May also state that all the offices and schools in the Talcher and Bamra States were closed on hearing the sad intelligence.

77. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 14th May states that a general meeting of the Cuttack public, including zamindars, Government officers, pleaders, amlas, merchants, shop-keepers, and others, was held on Thursday, the 12th May, in the Cuttack Town Library Hall, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E., to mourn the demise of His late Majesty. Mr. Birley, the Magistrate-Collector of Cuttack, Mr. Drummond, the Joint-Magistrate of Cuttack, the Rev. Mr. Young, Mr. Shaw, the Principal of the Ravenshaw College and other European gentlemen were also present in the meeting. Several resolutions were unanimously carried to the effect that the meeting was extremely grieved to have lost a just Emperor, a kind father, and a sympathetic friend in His late Majesty King-Emperor Edward VII; that a message of condolence be sent to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Alexandra, that a Committee be appointed to make necessary arrangements to feed the poor on the day of national mourning according to the Indian custom, and that copies of the above resolutions together with a message of condolence be forwarded to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for communication to the bereaved Royal Family. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 14th May states that a condolence meeting was held at Talcher, whose proceedings breathed a spirit of deep loyalty to the throne. The meeting unanimously prayed for the salvation of the departed soul of His late Majesty, and peace to the bereaved Royal Family and long life to the new Emperor.

UTKALDIPIKA,
ETC., ETC.,
May 14th, 1910.

UTKALDIPIKA,
May 14th 1910.

Condolence meetings at Cuttack
and Talcher.

UTKALDIPIKA,
ETC. ETC.,
May 14th, 1910.

78. The Puri correspondent of the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 14th May states that the Puri public were taken aback to hear the news of the sudden demise of the late Emperor Edward VII, for which they grieved deeply, and prayed to god Jaganath for the salvation of the departed soul and for alleviation the grief of the bereaved Royal Family. Under the orders of the Magistrate of Puri, all public offices were closed on the 9th May, and important Government servants wore marks of mourning. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 13th May and the Puri correspondent of the *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 14th May make similar statements.

Mourning at Puri.

UTKALDIPIKA,
May 14th, 1910.

79. The Jajpur correspondent of the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 14th May states that when the sad news of the melancholy death of His late Majesty King-Emperor Edward VII reached Jajpur on Sunday, the 8th May, the Jajpur public expressed their profound sorrow by going to the temples of gods Jagannath and Barah Jiu and goddess Biraja, and praying there for the welfare of the departed soul and, then by playing music (*Nagar kirtan*) throughout the town. Rai Purna Chandra Maulik Bahadur, the Subdivisional Officer of Jajpur, with other Government servants of the station joined the *kirtan* party barefooted. Flattened rice, fried rice, sweetened fried rice, *gur*, sweetmeats and ripe mangoes were distributed to the poor. Public offices were closed on Monday, the 9th May.

Mourning at Jajpur.

UTKALDIPIKA,
ETC. ETC.,
May 14th, 1910.

80. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 14th May gives a short sketch of the lives of their Most Gracious Majesties, the present King-Emperor George V and Queen-Empress Mary, and dwells on the excellent traits of their character in a loyal tone. The writer hopes that the new King-Emperor, advanced as he is in years and endowed as he is with so many virtues, will rule the empire with justice and righteousness. The article concludes with an earnest prayer to God to grant their present Majesties long life and strength, and to make their regime a reign of uninterrupted happiness. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 14th May writes a similar article on the same subject, and concludes with a similar prayer for the long life and prosperity of the new Emperor. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 13th May writes also in the same strain.

Loyalty to the new Emperor.

UTKALDIPIKA,
May 14th, 1910.

81. Continuing its article on "sales for arrears of revenue" reported last week, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 14th May observes that though there was an increase in the quantity of *nijjot* and *nijchas* lands, the advantages accruing from this increase are of little consequence, owing to—(a) the smallness of the increase in the *nijjot* lands; (b) the classification of the zamindar's private land into *nijjot* and *nijchas*, and other consequences following therefrom as evidenced by the proceedings of the present revision settlement, such as commutation of paddy into money rents, etc.; the writer then cites facts and figures to show that "excluding the assessment due to the increased cultivation, the rest consists mainly of the assessment on *nijchas* and *nijjot* lands (Rs. 384,500), and the increased rents of the *bajiapti* and *kharida* holdings (Rs. 1,92,400), and that of *pahi* settled and occupancy raiyats (Rs. 1,24,300). The total of these three heads comes up to Rs. 7,01,200." Then it is argued that "the assessment on *nijjot* and *nijchas* lands, that is, the private lands of the zamindars, is not an item falling within the category of actual collection from raiyats, the settlement assessment having been made simply for calculation of land revenue. As regards the *lakhiraj bajiapti* and *kharida* holdings, the enhancement is more than 200 per cent., and it can be safely stated that these rents are not capable of full realisation, as in the majority of cases the holdings are petty, and the outturn is sufficient to cover the costs of subsistence of the holders, who have had to pay again increased road cess.

Revenue settlement in Orissa.

UTKALDIPIKA,
May 14th, 1910.

82. Learning from its contemporary of the *Star of Utkal* that Mr. Krishna Lal Dutt will shortly be deputed by Government to Cuttack to enquire into the causes of the dearness of food-grains there, and referring to a remark of the same paper in that connection to the effect that the peasantry and the labouring classes in Orissa are now better off than before owing to the increase in the prices of food-grains, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 14th May avails

A contrast between the past and the present times.

itself of the opportunity to draw a vivid contrast between the past and the present times, by way of refuting the above remark of its contemporary. Formerly the country was free from foreign trade, and therefore rice and other food-grains accumulated in the country, and were therefore far cheaper than at present. Formerly the people got sufficient quantities of food to eat and were physically strong; their habits were simple; they were satisfied with coarse cloths and palm-leaf umbrellas. While at present the people do not get sufficient food to eat and are so physically deteriorating; and they have contracted luxurious and costly habits, such as using fine cloths, cloth umbrellas, and in some cases drinking tea even, which though good in cold countries, is injurious to health in the warm climate of the country, and have thereby rendered their financial position extremely precarious. The writer hopes that a thorough and impartial enquiry will reveal the true state of things, and points out that export of food-grains is the main cause of the dearness of the crops, and suggests that it would be checked to some extent by increasing Customs duties. The educated classes are also exhorted to attend to the matter, and devise proper means to improve the condition of their country.

83. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 11th May is in favour of establishing Arbitration Courts in different parts of the country, which will do immense good to the country by saving the people from costly litigation.

URIYA AND NAVA-
SAMVAD,
May 14th, 1910.

84. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 14th May states that the Narendra tank, which supplies water to hundreds of thousands of people for bathing, drinking and other purposes, but which has not been re-excavated since its first excavation, stands in urgent need of repairs, as its water is growing worse day by day. Though the work is an expensive one, it ought to be done anyhow, in consideration of the great importance of the tank. The writer suggests that a substantial sum might be collected for the purpose from the wealthy pilgrims, who so often visit the Puri temple, and hopes that the able manager of the Puri temple will try his best to have the tank reexcavated within his tenure of office.

UTKALDIPIKA,
May 14th, 1910.

85. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 14th May is glad to learn that the Rani and Raja of Athgarh have made noble donations for the welfare of the public. The sum of 57 thousand rupees, given by the Rani, is the savings from her own personal allowance. Its annual interest, amounting to Rs. 2,000, will be spent for the purpose of water-supply in the different districts of Orissa. The Raja's donation amounts to Rs. 1,12,000, which accumulated in the Debottar Fund of his State, and which are invested in Government promissory notes. Its daily interest Rs. 11 will be spent in performing the daily rituals of the State Gods Radhagovind, Gopal Jiu and Jagannath, and in the repairs of temples. The Raja has made suitable arrangements for the management of this donation by trustees appointed by Government. The writer highly approves of the action of the Raja in this matter, and holds it out as an example for adoption by the Chiefs of other Garjat States in the management of their Debottar Funds.

UTKALDIPIKA,
May 14th, 1910.

86. Pandit Basudeb Kavyatirtha, Chaudhuri Narahari Das and four other correspondents of the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 14th May write from Bhingarpur to say that the village Dewanpatna, on the River Kusabhadra near Bhingarpur, containing about 500 residents, was destroyed by a great fire at 12 (midnight) on the 4th May. About 323 *bakhra*s of house have been destroyed. This is the second great fire after that of Bhubaneswar. The distress of the villagers is great. They stand urgently in need of public help. A similar letter also appears in the *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 13th May on the same subject.

UTKALDIPIKA,
May 14th, 1910.

87. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 11th May writes a long article on the growing prevalence of cholera in the Balasore town, as also in some parts of the Balasore district, in spite of the efforts of the Chairman of the Balasore Municipal Board to arrest the spread of the fell disease, by affording medical help to the poor and arranging for the supply of good drinking-water,

URIYA AND NAVA-
SAMVAD,
May 11th, 1910.

which is a rarity in most parts of the town. The writer invites the prominent attention of the Magistrate of Balasore to the throwing of dead bodies of cholera patients into the river and into the tanks in the town, and to the neglect of duty on the part of *meethers* who throw away the dead bodies of cholera patients, though they are paid at the rate of twelve annas for burying each corpse, and earnestly prays that these nuisances may be put a stop to at once. The *Samvad Vakika* [Balasore] of the 12th May makes a similar statement.

UTKALDIPIKA,
May 14, 1910.

88. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 14th May is glad to learn that a proposal is going on for establishing a Paper Mill in the Maurbhanj State. The Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu and some other gentlemen of light and leading in Calcutta are taking a keen interest in the matter, and recently came to Maurbhanj to select a site for the purpose. The writer hopes that if the proposal be carried into effect, a new industry will be opened in Orissa, and it will add to the prosperity of the Province.

SAMVAD VARIKA,
May 12th 1910.

89. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 12th May publishes an appeal to the public, made by Babu Surendra Mohan Mitra, for funds towards the objects of the "Utkal Young Men's Association," newly established in the Balasore town, as reported last week.

UTKALVARTA,
May 14, 1910.

90. The *Utkalvarta* [Calcutta] of the 14th May finds occasion to point out that the old Utkal Association is dead, and that the new Association which now passes under that name is merely what may be called the ghost of the old Association. The Ooriyas have cut off all connection with this perverted Utkal Association.

UTKALBARTA,
May 14, 1910.

91. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 14th May writes a long article against the proposal of the Puri Municipality to close the well known religious tank "Swet-ganga," which has been in the Puri town from time immemorial. The Puri Municipality turns a deaf year to every objection that is made against the proposal, which militates against the religious susceptibilities of the Hindus. The writer earnestly invites the attention of the benign Government to the matter, and prays that the Government will allow the tank to be used by the Hindus for religious purposes as before.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE;

The 28th May, 1910.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 28th May 1910.

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CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT (PART II)

NATIVE-OWNED ISLANDS IN THE

Work ending February 28th 1951

CONFIDENTIAL

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**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1910.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	K. P. Chatterji, age 46, Brahmin	4,000
2	"Behar Herald"	Patna	Weekly	Monmatha Nath Dey, age 41, Pleader of Bankipore.	500
3	"Beharee" ...	Bankipore	Bi-weekly	Sham Sankar Sahai, Pleader, and P. P. Sharma of Muzaffarpur.	750
4	"Bengalee" ...	Calcutta	Daily	S. N. Banerji, Kali Prasana Sen, age 39, and Kali Nath Roy.	6,000
5	"Bihar" ...	Patna	Weekly	Kali Kumar Sinha, B.A., B.L., Pleader of Bankipore, age 36, Kayastha.	750
6	"Day's News"	Calcutta	Daily	Bai Premananda Bharati, age 51, Hindu.	500
7	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Do.	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 41, and Koylash Ch. Kanjilal, Pleader, Sealdah Small Cause Court.	300
8	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Weekly	Kesab Chandra Banerjee, B.A., age 46, Brahmin, and Panchanon Mazumdar, age 36, Hindu, Baidya.	1,500
9	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Bai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 61, Head of the Maha-Bodhi Society.	1,000
10	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	.....	500
11	"Karmayogin"	Ditto	Do.	Editor's name not known for certain. Arabinda Ghose is one of the contributors to the paper.	2,000
12	"Kayestha Messenger"	Gaya	Do.	Jugal Kishore, age 37, Kayastha	500
13	"Mussalman"	Do.	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhammadans	500
14	"National Daily"	Do.	Daily	Bai Premananda Bharati, age 51, Hindu	500
15	"Reis and Rayyet"	Do.	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 59, a Calcutta house-owner.	500
16	"Star of Utkal"	Cuttack	Do.	Kherode Ch. Roy Chowdhry, age 69, retired Head Master of a Government College.	400
17	"Telegraph"	Calcutta	Do.	Satyendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 32	3,000

* The issue of these papers has been suspended for a time.

LIST OF RAFFLE TICKETS IN THE DRAWING OF THE GRAND PRIZE

No.	Name of Ticket
1	John J. Smith
2	John J. Smith
3	John J. Smith
4	John J. Smith
5	John J. Smith
6	John J. Smith
7	John J. Smith
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100	John J. Smith

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

808. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes: "So the Rajendrapur train dacoity case which was hanging fire for months and created so much sensation in East Bengal, has ended in the acquittal of the solitary accused. We trust the authorities will call for an explanation from those police officers, who are in charge of the case, for putting an innocent man to so much suffering without having any evidence against him. The result naturally brings the question once more to the fore, whether, in the interests of humanity, the practice of not releasing persons accused of a political offence, on bail, as a rule, should be modified or not. Did not the accused in the Rajendrapur train case apply for release on bail and was not his prayer refused? And the Judge and jury have now found him not guilty; in other words, an innocent man was kept confined in jail like a felon because the police had suspected him without any ground of complicity in a seditious offence, and because in such cases it is the usual practice not to grant bail."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
18th May 1910.

809. The *Indian Nation* trusts that Government will order an enquiry into the conduct of the officers concerned in the investigation of the Rajendrapur train dacoity case.

INDIAN NATION,
23rd May 1910.

810. Commenting on the release of the coolies, who were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for attempting to wreck a train at Naraingarh, the *Bengalee* presumes that His Honour considers the evidence against them unreliable and writes accordingly: "What are we to think of the police officers who were in charge of this case—who brought forward the evidence on which the men were convicted? Does not the Lieutenant-Governor's eminently just and reasonable action involve the most severe condemnation that could possibly be conceived of the method by which evidence is sometimes obtained by the police in this country? This, surely, is not an illustration of the improved efficiency of the police on which Mr. Montagu was congratulating the Government and the people of India the other day."

BENGALIEE,
19th May 1910.

811. Referring to the Government order releasing the coolies sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for attempting to wreck the Lieutenant-Governor's train at Naraingarh, the *Indian Empire* writes: "The authorities cannot in justice overlook the part played by the investigating police. If they had only failed to trace the culprits their want of success might have been excused, but they not only prepared a case, prosecuted a number of innocent helpless coolies, who for their very helplessness deserved every care at their hands, but actually saw them punished knowing all the time that the accused were innocent." A hope is also expressed that Government will compensate the coolies for the injustice done to them.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
24th May 1910.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

812. In drawing attention to the alleged urgent need for the construction of waterworks in Patna, the *Bihar Herald* remarks that the municipality is too poor even to pay the interest on any loan that may be raised for this purpose. Fortunately, the journal adds, it has now at its disposal for municipal projects a sum of one lakh which it owes to the joint liberality of Government and the Maharaja of Darbhanga. It is suggested that this sum be augmented by a Government grant so as to meet the cost of constructing waterworks. The public should also contribute in honour of the late King-Emperor after whom the waterworks might be named the "Edward Waterworks."

BIHAR HERALD,
21st May 1910.

(h)—General.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
18th May 1910.

813. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* regrets that the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Provinces has refused to receive a deputation of Hindus which sought an audience with him in connection with the Peshawar riots, and says that if the Chief Commissioner does not unbend, the leaders of the Hindu community in Peshawar can count upon the support of the Hindu community throughout India, in appealing to the Viceroy.

BENGALUR,
19th May 1910.

814. Commenting on the same incident the *Bengalee* remarks: "We are emphatically at one with the *Tribune* in thinking that the Hindus of the Punjab would be failing in their duty if they did not consider the desirability of approaching their leading countrymen in other provinces with a view to arranging an all-India Hindu deputation to wait on the Viceroy. The question is, indeed, no longer a merely local or provincial one. It has, through the failure of the local authorities to deal with the situation properly or effectively, risen to the magnitude of a national question. Had it not been for the relatively backward administration which has been set up in the severed area, it is inconceivable that the executive authorities could have so far treated the very reasonable prayer of the people for an open and impartial enquiry into the circumstances leading to the recent deplorable riots, in the manner they have done. Is it too late for our brethren in the Frontier Province as well as those in the Punjab to set up an agitation for the reunion of the two Provinces?"

BENGALUR,
18th May 1910.

815. The *Bengalee* congratulates the Government on its decision to stop all railway traffic for 15 minutes on Friday as a mark of respect to the memory of the late King-Emperor.

BENGALUR,
20th May 1910.

816. Commenting on the Magistrate of Rajshahi's intervention to exclude the local agitators from meetings held to express sorrow for the death of King Edward, the *Bengalee* writes: "If Magistrates and other officials in the districts are to treat the agitators with such open contempt, what is one to think of the professed desire for co-operation with the people on the part of the higher officials? How is co-operation to be possible? And does anybody imagine that the race of agitators will be killed by this open demonstration of contempt?"

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
20th May 1910.

817. Commenting on the Naraingarh train wrecking case, with an incidental reference to a dacoity case with a somewhat similar history which occurred in Cuttack in 1902, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes: "Both the Cuttack dacoity and the Naraingarh train wrecking cases illustrate vividly the evils arising out of the union of functions, judicial and executive, in the district officer. If the latter were not the head of the District Police and therefore a police officer himself, he would have been in a better position to detect the shortcomings of the investigating police officers in the two cases referred to above and thus protect innocent people from the unjustifiable conduct of the police."

TELEGRAPH,
21st May 1910.

818. Referring to the proposal of the Ministerial Officers' Salaries Committee to establish District Gazettes at all district headquarters with a view to circulating notices and processes, the *Telegraph* suggests that such notices and processes should be published in selected local newspapers.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
23rd May 1910.

819. Commenting on a statement in the *Times* to the effect that the recent reforms have somewhat reconciled the people to the partition, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes: "If the *Times* means to suggest that the people of Bengal are now prepared to accept the partition, because of the reforms, all that we can say is that it knows their minds better than they themselves do. The real fact is, the feeling concerning this unjust measure is as strong among them as it has ever been."

820. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* writes:—"The feeling of loyalty for the sovereign is innate in the human heart, and therefore it hankers after an object. The King-Emperor was no doubt an alien and a Christian, but the Hindus had no other sovereign."

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
24th May 1910.

821. After dwelling on the genuine spirit of loyalty which is said to have marked the demonstrations of the various meetings held to express sorrow for the death of the late King-Emperor, the *Bengalee* concludes:—"We invite our rulers to rise to the height of the occasion. We appeal to the responsible minister for India to advise the sovereign to inaugurate the new reign by the practical demonstration of that sympathy which his Majesty declared in his Guildhall speech should be the keynote of British administration in India. There are great grievances which have touched the heart of the nation—there has been many a measure which has caused irritation. The grievances should be redressed, —these measures should be withdrawn."

BENGALUR,
24th May 1910.

822. The *Bengalee*, referring to an opinion expressed by the *Pioneer* that the remedy for the present unrest "is summed up in the word protection", remarks: "So far as the writer means by this emphatic statement that as between free-trade and protection, the policy which most Indian patriots would advocate is the latter, he is undoubtedly right. If further he means to suggest that the existence of the so-called free-trade policy as well as its consequences are a grievance which the people of India keenly resent and that it is among the several causes of the unrest, which must be removed if the unrest is to be got rid of, he says what we have always maintained, and which no one who knows anything about the state of things in this country would for a moment dispute. It is only when he tells us in effect that we want protection and nothing but protection, that we are bound to protest against his statement. Protection without self-Government would mean little or nothing for us. So long as the people of India are not permitted to have a real and effective voice in the Government of their country, it will not be for them to demand as a matter of right—far less to enforce—that such and such goods should be taxed or that this or that indigenous industry must be protected; yet without this potency of public opinion, protection would mean little good to us, specially in those cases where our competition is with English industries."

BENGALUR,
24th May 1910.

III.—LEGISLATION.

823. The *Indian Empire* says there is a universal complaint that the practical operation of the Press Act is not in keeping with the declarations made by Government regarding it before it became law.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
24th May 1910.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

824. The *Bengalee* says that the increased imports of sugar prove that the *swadeshi* movement has only been partially successful and that a good deal remains to be done.

BENGALUR,
20th May 1910.

825. The *Indian Nation* writes:—"The position assigned to the Indian orderlies in the mournful pageants of the lying-in-state and the funeral of the late King is in exact accordance with his keen appreciation of them. This appreciation his late Majesty inherited from his great mother, the late Queen Victoria, who had taken very kindly to Indian attendants in later life. In view of the deep attachment of India to the Royal house, it is in the fitness of things that Indian orderlies or Munshis should have the opportunity of coming in contact

INDIAN NATION,
23rd May 1910.

with their beloved Sovereign, and offering him the homage of personal service. Indians had special favour in the courts of Queen Victoria and King Edward, and we trust that the traditions in this respect may be maintained by his Majesty King George V."

G. C. DENHAM,

Special Asst. to the Deputy Insp.-Genl.

of Police, Bengal.

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT,

7, KYD STREET,

The 28th May 1910.